NEW YORK HERALD, TURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1859. TRIPLE SHEET

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DPPICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS, each in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the

proney.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, two cents per copy. To per annum.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at eix cents per
the control of the control of the control of the control

and at each per copy. At per annum to any part of Great Invietio,
at also cents per copy. At per annum to any part of Great Invietio,
or 35 to any part of the Continent, but or include postage; the
Children's Edition on the 6th and 20th of each month at eix cents per copy, or \$1 50 per annum.
THE FAMILY HERALD on Wednesday, at four cents per

COPE, OF E per annum.

VOLUNTANY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important words, colicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally poid for. See Our Fourier Correspondence and the particularly Requested to Seal all Letters and Pack-Particularly Requested to Seal all Letters and Pack-NO NOTICE takes of anonymous correspondence. We do no

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S MARDEN, Broadway.-Four Lovers-Evolu-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery,-OUR MESS-MUTE Sey-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Ruling Passion—Ticklish Times.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, 624 Broadway - World NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-VIDOCQ-SCHOOL

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-After WOOD'S MINSTREL'S, 444 Broadway - Ethiopian Songe

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway. Burnasques, Songs, Dances, &c.—High, Low, Jack. HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway .- WAUGH'S ITALIA.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, September 20, 1859.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

Owing to the great increase of our advertising bu we are compelled to ask our advertising friends to come to our aid and help us to get our paper to press. This they can accomplish by sending in their advertisements at as early an hour in the day and evening as possible. All advertisements should be handed in before nine o'clock at night. Those handed in after that hour will have to take their chance as reports classification.

WAITS FOR EUROPE

The New York Herald-Edition for

Europe.
The Cunard mail steamship Europa, Capt. Leitch, will

ston on Wednesday, for Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close in this city this o'clock in the afternoon, to go by steamboat.

The EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD will be published

at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies in wrap

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following places

LONDON ... Sampson Law, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate Hill.

Lansing, Starr & Co., 74 King William street.

PARE. ... Lansing, Baldwin & Co., 8 place de la Bourse
LYBROOL, Lansing, Starr & Co., No. 9 Chaple street.

R. Start, 10 Exchange street, Fast

HAYER ... Lansing, Baldwin & Co., 22 Rue Corneille.

HARDURO. De Chapeauronge & Co.

will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week and up to the hour of

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald-California Edition. The United States mail steamship Star of the West, Cap tain Harrison, will leave this port this afternoon, at two o'clock, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific

will close at one o'clock this afternoon.

The New York Weekly Herald—California etition containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at eleven o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cent Agents will please send in their orders as early as pos

The News.

The San Juan island difficulty was the subject of a long interview yesterday between the British Minister and the Secretary of State. Lord Lyons tions in dispute between the two governments will be arranged to the satisfaction of both countries. General Scott returned to this city yesterday from

West Point, where he had been staying over Sunday with his daughter-in-law. His return to the city is consequent upon arrangements made for his departure for the Pacific to-day. He will leave this afternoon at two o'clock for Oregon and California, in the steamship Star of the West, and be accompanied by Col. L. T. Thomas, Assistant Adjutant General, and Col. G. W. Lay. The Scott Life Guard will fire an artillery salute on the departure of the steamer from the dock. As she proceeds down the bay salutes will also be fired from the various forts

The Persia, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 3d instant, reached her dock at Jersey City early vesterday morning, after a very stormy pas When two days out, on the 5th instant, the Persia broke the crank pin of her port engine, which forced her to lay to under canvass until the night of the 7th. This accident was repaired, under many disadvantages, by her officers, but the continued stormy weather prolonged her passage. The passengers by the Persia have expressed their approbation of the conduct of Captain Judkins and all those serving under him in a very flattering The news by the Persia was anticipated by the Borussia, but we publish to-day some very interesting extracts from our late foreign files, with a batch of letters from correspondents in London, Paris, Berlin, Brussels, Spezzia and Interiachen, Switzerland.

The Kangaroo, from Liverpool the 31st of August and Queenstown the 1st of September, via Halifax, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The Kangaroo, as already reported, was detained by the late severe gales on the Atlantic.

The Great Eastern is to leave Portland, England. on the 29th of September, for Portland, Maine, and thence to New York. Captain Harrison, late of the Cunard steamship fleet, will take her to Portland, at which place, our London correspondent assures us, Captain Comstock, the former commander of the Collins steamer Baltic, will assume the charge, and bring her to this city through Long Island Sound. Captain Comstock takes command for this trip only, and for the reason that, from his long experience in Sound steamers, he has become practi cally acquainted with every nook and winding twist on that route, whilst his services on board th Baltic have rendered him equally familiar with the on of Sandy Hook and the proper time and mode of entering or departing from our harbor, Captain Comstock commanded the Russian frigate ral Admiral in her recent voyage from New York to Cronstadt, and will, we doubt not, find simself perfectly at home on the deck of the British

The United States steamship Fulton is reported to have been wrecked in the gale of Friday on Santa Rose Island, near Pensacole. The crew were saved, as also the stores, but her hull is said to be breaking up. The particulars of several marine by the storm are given in our telegraph

Our correspondent at Rosario, writing under date of July 10, furnishes us with many interesting particulars relative to the existing state of affairs between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine

Confederation. Active naval and military preparations were under way in Brazil, and it was thought the forces of that country and of Urquiza would be united. The American Minister, Mr. Yancey, had gone on a mission of peace to Buenos Ayres from Urquiza, with power to settle the questions at issue between the Confederation and Buenos Ayres. The result of his mission had not transpired.

The examination of the Bergen tunnel rioters was proceeded with yesterday before Mayor Collard of Hudson city, and will be further continued this morning. Affairs at the tunnel were quiet as usual yesterday, and we heard of no attempts to replace the obstructions on the track. On Sunday night, however, several acts of violence were perpetrated against the house of Mr. Austin, who acted as one of Mayor Collard's aids during the day. Mr. Austin seems to have excited the especial hostility of the laborers, as several large stones were thrown through the windows during the night of Sunday and an attempt was made to fire the house. Mr. Austin was also fired upon. Indications of an intention to attack the house of Mayor Collard on Sunday night were also discovered, but no overt acts were committed. A reward has been offered for the arrest of the parties engaged in the assault on Austin's house, and a proclamation issued by Mayor Collard against all unlawful assemblages in the locality of the riot. Several rioters were fully identified by the witnesses during the examination yesterday, a full report of which will be found else-

The Board of Aldermen held their usual meeting last evening. The question of re-districting the city was called up, partially discussed, and then laid on the table. Communications were received from the Commissioner of Streets and City Inspector, which will be found in our regular report. The first communication of the Street Commiss relates to the Fire Department, in respect to which he says further expenditures will be necessary, notwithstanding the assertions of the Chief Engineer to the contrary. The second relates to certain contracts for the regulation of Fourth avenue, between Seventy-first and Seventy-ninth streets which the Commissioner contends are invalid, by reason of their having been awarded to the highest instead of the lowest bidder. The communication of the City Inspector is on the subject of the removal of the numerous piggeries which infest the island. The nuisance, though greatly abated, does not appear to be entirely removed, and the City Inspector asks for the passage of an ordinance that will more effectually prevent the keeping of swine below Eighty-sixth street. The Mayor sent in a veto on the resolution of the Board permitting the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company to lay a switch or turnout on the south side of their tracks in Canal street, at or near Broadway, for the reason that three railroad tracks in one street are too many. The Mayor also suggests that city railroad companies which have received valuable pavileges without charge should be required to provide suitable passenger depots. The Board will meet again on Thursday.

The Board of Councilmen transacted conside rable business last evening, as will be seen by our report elsewhere. A series of resolutions were adopted directing the Comptroller to advertise forthwith for sale at public aution the leases of the ferries at the foot of Grand street and Peck slip, now running to Brooklyn, Eastern District. The resolutions declare that Macarole & Co. are unau-thorized to run their ferries from the above slips the fifteenth section of the Montgomery charter giving the Common Council full power in the premises. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in confirming the contract to repair the City Hall.

The Board of Supervisors held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of appointing registrars of voters, in accordance with the new enactment. After one ballot for the First district of the First ward, which resulted in a tie, further action was suspended until the next meeting. The Board, after transacting some routine business, adjourned until the 27th instant.

The Tammany Society, or so called Columbian Order, held a special meeting in the Grand Council Chamber last evening, ostensibly for the purpose of electing additional members, but incidentally for the purpose of devising some scheme of fraudulent action with regard to the new Registry laws. All was wrapt in awful mystery while the Grand Sachem, Isaac V. Fowler, presided in the Great Wigwam, dictating rules of action which are to govern the respectable portion of this community. The latter class, unconscious of the portentious proceedings, were sleeping peaceably, beyond the

At a meeting of the Excise Commissioners veterday, Mr. Haskett was the only member of the Board present, and consequently no licenses could

The Health Commissioners held a meeting yes terday, but no important business came before

A case of considerable interest to shipowners was decided in the United States Circuit Court vesterday by Judge Nelson. It was a suit on a bottomry bond for \$9,200, executed at New Orleans, and covering the vessel, cargo and freight of the bark Yuba. Payment was resisted for reasons stated in the report. The Court below having allowed the libellant but \$4,000, he appealed to this Court and recovered the whole amount, except \$192 paid the Captain of the Yuba. The decision will be found

In the action for slander and false imprisonment brought in the Marine Court by Carrie Creech against Ellen McKernan, the jury rendered a verdict for \$200 in favor of the plaintiff.

The will of James P. Allaire came up yesterday in the Surrogate's office, and the testimony closed Counsel will sum up the case on the 3d of October

next.

Charles H. Lock was arrested on Saturday last, charged with having on the 6th inst., in connection with one Paul Leithel, defrauded the firm of Geo S. Robbins & Son to the extent of \$6.104 11. The accused was held to bail in the sum of \$300.

The calendar of the Supreme Court (circuit) was called yesterday before Judge Potter, but no case being ready, the Court was adjourned to this

Two notorious river thieves were yesterday sentenced to the State prison for five years by Judge Russell in the Court of General Sessions. Conside rable business was transacted by the Judge and a number of cases disposed of. Among the celebrities before the Court was Mr. McAlpine, alias Lieut. Colonel Marmaduke Reeves, on two indictments for theft. John Haggerty, alias Banta Heenan, was tried and convicted of a bold robbery of a jeweller's show case, in open day, containing valuables to the amount of \$1,300, which he seized in the presence of the owner, and made good his escape at the time, saying to the shopkeeper, "Run after me as fast as you can." As none of the proparty has been recovered, Judge Russell remanded him, in the hope of recovering some portion of it.

There was a pause in the cotton market yesterday, while holders were firm. The chief inquiry was from spinners. The supply of new was limited, while a good deal of the old stock on hand did not embrace a wide range of selections. We continue our quotations in an-other column. The receipts of flour were liberal, while the market was heavy, and Sc. to 10c. per barrel lower, especially for the common and medium grades of State and Western. Good extra brands were about the same. The market exhibited more activity at the decline. South ern was unchanged, while sales were fair. Wheat was heavy and lower, with more doing. Corn was scarce and firm, with sales of Western mixed at 36c. a 87c., and round and flat Jersey yellow at 88c. a 90c. Pork was firmer and in good dem and, with sales of mess at \$15 25 a \$15 75, and prime at \$10 55 a \$19 62. Beef and lare were steady. The sales of sugars embraced about 700 hhds., at prices given in another place. Coffee was quiet and steady. Freights were firmer, with moderate en-

Our New Question with England-The True Policy-Our Rights and No Com-

The sending of Gen. Scott to Puget Sound. while it indicates a disposition on the part of our government to pursue a moderate and prudent course in the difficulty that has risen be tween the gallant Harney and the hot headed Douglas, should not be taken as an evidence of a wish to compromise the present dispute with Great Britian.

That Power has always exhibited a grasping disposition in regard to doubtful territory and on every occasion and in every part of the world has ever claimed more than it was justly entitled to. By this systematic policy it has been a gainer, bullying the minor Powers into concessions, and obtaining them from the greater ones by resorting to a compromise. In the question of the island of San Juan no compromise of any kind should be admitted. If a clear and fair examination of the question should show that we have a logical right to the territory that is in dispute, no consideration of policy should be permitted to swerve us from the maintenance of that right, even to the bitter end. The boundary treaty stipulates that the line shall run along the forty-ninth parallel of latitude to "the middle of the channel separating the continent from Vancouvers island thence southerly through said channel and the Straits of Fuca to the Pacific Ocean." This language is sufficiently explicit, and an examination of the locality will easily determine which is the channel that carries the line southerly to the Straits of Fuca. Let that be insisted on at all hazards. The careful labors of our Coast Survey establish clearly that the main channel, both as regards breadth of extent and depth of water, lies west of San Jaan, and between that island and Vancouver. A narrow winding passage between the minor islands cannot be taken as the channel in the sense intended in the treaty.

Since the return of Lord Palmerston to power the policy that he initiated in ordering the British cruisers to stop our ships in American waters, and at our very gates, has been again adopted. Secret negotiations in Central America-in direct opposition to both the letter and the spirit of the Clayton-Bulwer folly-and cunning connivings in Costa Rica, clearly indicate the spirit that animates the present British Cabinet in American questions. Every sentiment of national honor every impulse of national feeling, tell us that we must meet this policy in a like spirit. Compromise will not save us from dishonor, nor will palliation engender a spirit of justice on the part of the hereditary haters of American progress and influence. This is the position that the Palmerstonian theory has always held towards us.

The circumstances of the present time are propitious to us in a conflict. if it must come : and when it does come, that conflict must never cease till the last British soldier is driven from the American commuent, either North or South of us. Canada is already tired of British rule. From Labrador to the lakes, and from the lakes to the far ocean, it aspires to a complete re moval of the political barriers that now intercept the currents of its trade and intercourse with us and its own industrial development. Many thousands of its citizens long for a political union with us, and to become a part of our great system of self governed States; others seek for an independent organization, with unrestricted interchange, while few indeed cling with any sort of ardor to the present hybrid union with England. In Jamaica the selfish policy of the imperial rule has produced results far more disastrous than in Canada. The teachings of Exeter Hall have brought the negroes to the eve of a war of extermination against the white race there, which promises at no distant day to rouse a feeling of deep resentment throughout this continent against the perfidious rulers who have fostered the iniquitous policy, for the

In Europe the position of England is such as to favor us also in a contest with her. The entente cordiale with France is broken, notwith standing the sycophantic efforts of Palmerston to preserve it, in order to carry out his aims against us. Russia has been sorely injured by Great Britain; Italy and the reform element there betrayed and outraged; and the minor Powers have ages of bullying to redress. India is still a terrible sore; and the maritime supre macy of England is now among the things that have been. Her commercial system depends upon her recognition of the rights of others as well as her jealous guard of her own In any attempt to carry out her old policy of coercion England could not find one friend upon the Old Continent or the New to join with her in a fray with us.

If we do not meet this difficulty now as man ly feeling and our national honor dictate, we hall have to meet it at a later day, and perhaps under more grave circumstances. Let there be no compromise, then. Let England learn that the day is past when she can obtain more than she is justly entitled to by making enormous claims, and then, in a spirit of seeming con cession giving up a part only. The mission of Gen. Scott is one of prudence, but let it not inaugurate the idea of even one atom of con-

MORE FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.-Two communications were sent last night to the Common Council from the Street Commissionerone in reference to the state of the appropriation for the Fire Department, the other in regard to the legality of a contract for regulating Fourth avenue, from Seventy-first to Seventy-ninth street. The Street Commissioner. in the latter communication, differs from the Corporation Counsel, declines to abide by a previous decision of the referee in this case, and refuses to pay, giving his reasons

In regard to the appropriation for the Fire Department, after stating fully the manner in which the money has been expended, the Street Commissioner adds, that without a further appropriation expenditures for fire apparatus must cease. It remains to be seen whether the Common Council have power to appropriate money beyond the amount which the Legislature have authorized the Supervisors to raise

In other words, who is it that has the right to decide how and for what purposes this city shall be taxed? We are pleased to see that Street Comissioner Smith has determined to wait for th money before ordering more work.

Both of these communications are impor tant, and should be read by all taxpayers and others interested in the good government of this city.

The Absurdities of the Commercial Press-The True Regulator of Trade.

The New York Courier and Enquiret, in an article published last week, showed how intimately the editor of that commercial sheet was acquainted with things pertaining to the kingdom of Heaven; and the same paper, in an ar ticle published yesterday, and which we trans fer to our columns elsewhere, illustrates with equal accuracy how much the editor knows of the things of earth. The Courier is a so-called "commercial paper," published ostensibly for merchants, and supposed to be supported by them; it is, however, doubtful whether any other existing publication-not excluding periodicals devoted to light literature, music and the fine arts-could by any mischance have given currency to as much nonsense and balderdash on the subject of trade as are contained in the article from the Courier now under review.

The article is devoted to that pons asinorus of superficial economists, the balance of trade. After worrying himself very needlessly and unsuccessfully in the attempt to answer a silly correspondent, the writer goes on to deplore the fact that this country has been enabled to produce and export \$306,000,000 of specie in ten years, which he thinks we had far better have kept at home. We might have done so. he conjectures, if Congress had enacted a heavy protective tariff. This is the point of the whole article. We cannot stop to notice minor absurdities, such as the assumption that "the United States are more in debt to Europe now than in 1857;" the assertion that "a revulsion occurred in Europe in the spring of 1859"-a piece of very conclusive financial intelligence; the statement that "the drain upon capital" produced by gold shipments "deranges trade and the currency;" the insinuation that if we altered our tariff the French would smoke more American tobacco and need no American gold. the sagacious inquiry "why we didn't ship gold prior to 1848?" and so on throughout the article, which our readers can consult for them-

There are two clear and obvious principles

of commerce, which, when rightly understood, are a perfect safeguard against such nonsense as all this. In the first place, in a series of years the exports of every country are always about equal to its imports. During a single year a country may buy more than it sells, and run in debt for the balance; but next year the account must be squared, or nearly so. Nations never give each other long credits, as individuals do: the late United States Bank remains : memorable example of the folly of attempting such a thing. We repeat, then, the exports of every nation, including, of course, negotiable securities, must, during a period of ten years, be the same, or nearly the same, as its imports. It can import just as much as it exports no more. If it can increase its production of articles marketable abroad, then it may buy more foreign goods; if it cannot, then it cannot in imports without rendering a financial crisis inevitable. So much for the absurdity of tariffs regulating imports. If, in obedience to the crazy notions of the Courier, the United States tariff were so remodelled as to shut out foreign goods, the consequence would simply be that the foreign demand for our products would decline in proportion. If we bought \$100.000,000 a year less of European manufactures, Europe would take \$100,000.000 a year less of American produce. The exports of the United States for the ten last reported

Leaving a balance of only...... \$22,674,000

The Courier evades the conclusion which the facts force on the mind, by absurdly classing gold as a commodity which ought to be kept not exported. Wherein, we should like to know, would this country have been better off if all the gold of California had been kept here? What is the use of gold, except as an article of produce, like cotton, corn, tobacco and dry goods? It has over these, certainly, the additional advantage that it is a basis for banking purposes; but as our banks had gold enough in 1856 and the spring of 1857 to get up an expansion which broke half the country, surely it cannot be pretended that we should have been better off if the banks had had \$300,000,000 more—the amount exported since California was discovered. In reality, there is quite gold enough in this country, and a cessation of the export demand for it would be even more injurious to the general interests of trade than a cessation of the demand for breadstuffs, cotton or provisions. The large gold export of this year ought to be just as much a matter of congratulation as the large export of cotton neither the one nor the other were wanted here, whereas, by sending them abroad, this country obtained goods which were really

The second principle which shows the fallacy of foreign goods are always proportionate to bank expansion, and are not governed by tariffs. This proposition in a measure grows out of the last; for barks expand when crops are bountiful and the export demand liberal Economists of the Courier's school never can against tariffs until they can distinguish nothing

Fbreign goods 189,980,035 140,989,217 113,717,404 \$128,665,040 117,419,376 108,486,616 121,028,416 132,985,946 121,851,903 104,691,534 84,346,489 111,200,046 114,646,606 113,488,516 158,648,622 154,032,131 146,765,890 113,717,404 162,092,132 107,141,519 127,946,177 100,142,097 64,753,799 108,435,035 117,254,564 121,601,797 146,545,638 154,998,928 147,850,439 178,138,318 216,294,932 164,032,131 145,765,820 151,898,720 218,398,011 209,658,396 230,978,157 278,241,064 275,156,946 325,964,908 362,960,681 324,644,421 216,224,932 212,945,442 207,978,647 304,562,381 261,468,520 314,639,442 360,890,141 282,613,150 684,456,887 583,165,242

It will thus be seen how exactly the imports of foreign goods have throughout corresponded with the bank expansion; how, when the banks curtailed, the imports fell off; and how, when the banks began to expand, the imports straightway began to increase

fine houses in Fifth avenue; for, though they do not do these things themselves, they provide the means through which alone they can be done. The way to regulate our system, therefore, is to regulate the banks; and that can only be done by a general bankrupt law for the governance of corporations. This would keep the banks in check; nothing else will.

The State Election-How the Truth Comes

By degrees we are arriving at the facts touch ing the rowdyism which disgraced the proceedings of the Democratic Convention in Wieting Hall, and the way in which the truth is coming to light is highly amusing. We have already published inklings of evidence showing from what point the wind blew; and we now publish something still stronger, which can leave no doubt in the mind of the most skeptical as to the real fomenters of the riot, and as to what party hired the fighting men to play their rôles n it. The following is an affidavit of Mr. Heenan, the celebrated American pugilist :-

nan, the celebrated American pugilist:—
City and County of New York, ss.—John C. Heenan, of he city of New York, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he went to Syracuse to attend the meeting of the late State Convention out of curiosity, never having seen or attended a State Convention; and this deponent further says, that before going to Syracuse a person holding an office in the Street Department approached this deponent to go to Syracuse for the purpose of opposing Mayor Wood, and offiered him money to do so, and this deponent further says, that while at Syracuse he was the guest of Isalah Rynders, stopping by his invitation with him, and that said Rynders paid his bill at the Globe Hotel in that city for the whole time this deponent remained there; and this deponent further says, that said Rynders offered him fifty dollars to take a part in the reception or admission of persons to the room where the Committee met, but that having funds of his own, and not wishing to be condeponent further says, that said Rynders offered him fifty dollars to take a part in the reception or admission of persons to the room where the Committee met, but that having funds of his own, and not wishing to be conspicuous or to take any part in any disturbances or improper conduct, he declined the offer; and this deponent further says, that he took no part in the disturbances that took place; that he received a ticket of admission to the Convention, signed by Peter Cagger, and which was sent to him from room No. 24 in the Voorbees House, which room was occupied by said Cagger, and the ticket referred to was not given to him by Mr. Wood or by any other person by his direction; and this deponent further says that he has never been a supporter of Fernando Wood, but that he was appointed at the instance of Hon. Baniel F. Sickles to an important office in the Custom House immediately under the direction of the present Surveyor of the Port, which office he held for three months, and then resigned; and further, that he has been offered a place under the present city government within three weeks, which he also declined; and this deponent further says that he is not a politician, that he is not an adherent of Mozart Hall, that he is not a bully, that he cannot be hirred for any riotous purposes, and that he desires to earn honestly a living and to maintain a good reputation; and this deponent further says that, seeing his name in the newspapers connected with the disturbances in an improper manner, he has voluntarily made this statement to shield himself from any unfavorable imputations against his character.

Sworn this 19th September, 1859, before me, John J. Angeving, Notary Public.

In the telegraphic messages sent from Syra-

In the telegraphic messages sent from Syra--barely a month's business at this port.

of the Courier's theories is this: importations be got to see this; they batter their heads else. The following table is instructive :-

The fact is, the banks are the "steam regulator" of our financial system, and he who would regulate that system must deal with the banks. Tariffs, prohibitory duties, and all that class of remedies, are utterly futile; trade moves independently of them. The banks hold the valve by which the steam is let on and let off, at the pleasure of half a dozen Wall street autocrats. The banks import the dry goods and the sugar; the banks build the railroads; the banks work the mines; the banks build the

Out.

cuse to the New York papers, and all over the country, it was represented that Fernando Wood and the Mozart Hall party had hired Heenan and other fighting men to disturb and overawe the Convention, in order that the ex-Mayor might carry out his wishes by violence and brute force. Now, the foregoing document effectually settles that point. In the first place Heenan was approached and offered money by a member of the Street Department (one of the Peter Cooper factions to go to Syracuse to oppose Wood. Secondly, he was the guest of Captain Rynders during his stay in Syracuse, and the Captain paid his bill at the Globe Hotel during the whole time he remained in the city. Furthermore, Rynders offered him fifty dollars to take a part on the admission of persons to the room; and Heenan was admitted himself on a ticket sent to him by Peter Cagger, and signed by his name. Heenan has never been a supporter of Fernando Wood, but has been in the political interest of the other side. Captain Rynders himself bore this testimony in the HERALD of Sunday last that "he has no knowledge or belief that the 'Benicia Boy' or Heenan, was hired by ex-Mayor Wood or the Mozart Hall party to go to Syracuse and get up a muss there." As the "Benicia Boy" was the Captain's guest, and under his eye in the Convention, the Captain can speak from the book when he says that "what he saw of him was more as a pacificator than otherwise." Of course the Captain does not use the word "pacificator" in the same signification as Commodore Stockton called his big gun "the peacemaker," though it must be admitted that in that ense it would be eminently appropriate. The well deserved reputation of Mr. Heenan in the fistic art—his strength and skill—his long and terrible sledge hammer left hand, all combined to make him a formidable pacificator. But in Captain Rynders' sense it was neither his left arm nor his right, but his persuasive tongue that was used to keep the peace, or to make it. It was not the character of Achilles, but of Nestor, with his honeyed eloquence, that the Benicia Boy played in Wieting Hall. He does not, however, appear to have been very successful in preventing the riot, whatever he may have achieved in bringing it to an end-But he is rather indignant at the idea of being a supporter of ex-Mayor Wood, or of fighting for him; and in this we give him full credit for sincerity. He evidently belongs to the other side, and considers it an "imputation against his character"-to be charged with deserting or betraving his friends. He is a man of konor. and though on the same side with Confidence Cassidy & Co., would scorn their treachery.

From Mr. Heenan's affidavit it is very clear on which side the fighting men were employed. From the offers made to him in New York by the Peter Cooper party, and in Syracuse by one of the leaders of Tammany Hall, we are left to infer that the same offers were made to other pugilists, who were not so squeamish about receiving the money. Mr. Heenan only accepted the payment of his hotel bill. Others were not so easily satisfied. They, like Mr-Heenan, were admitted on the tickets signed by Peter Cagger, and it was the work of Cagger Cassidy & Co. they came to do. It was in their interest the disturbance commenced. There can be no doubt that Mr. Alvord

was the legitimate Chairman, and that the meeting had been regularly organized, when Cagger proposed to disorganize it by appointing another Chairman, who lent himself to the disorder by accepting the office and going on the platform, whence i was pushed off by some person with more zeal than discretion. The disturbers of the Convention, the aggressors, were not, therefore, the party who appointed Mr. Alvord to the chair at the time named in the call, but those who, coming in late, insisted upon having a different chairman, in violation of all regularity and parliamentary rule. Cagger & Co. are, therefore, responsible for all the riotons and disorderly proceedings which followed. But with their characteristic treachery and rescality they throw the blame on others who had nothing to do with it; and not only so, but with malice prepense they forestalled public opinion by giving out before the Convention had met that Wood had hired the Benicia Boy and other fighting men with the intention of creating a riot and disorganizing the meeting, and they made the telegraph even say that Heenan occupied one of Wood's reserved seats at the

Convention. Thus they tried to make scapegoats of John C. Heenan and Fernando Wood, as they endeavored to do with the NEW YORK HERALD and others in the case of Governor Wise's letter

AFFAIRE IN MEXICO

In both cases they have used Daniel S-Dickinson. In the instance of the letter they made him an instrument to circulate it, for, instead of returning the copy to the Regency which they addressed to him, or sending it to Mr. Wise, he put it in circulation by sending it around. In this Convention they also used him to endorse their treachery, when his own selfrespect ought to have led him to repudiate the rascally Regency and to denounce their dishonorable doings. Had he acted in this way he would have stood in a high and proud position. instead of being regarded as a member of a bolting Convention, which that of the treacherous cheating Regency undoubtedly is. The Convention of which Mr. Alvord was chairman is the only one which has any just claims to regularity. Mr. Dickinson will therefore be judged by the company he keeps and the associations and acts with which he permits himself to be identified.

The only question of any interest at this Convention was the mode of sending delegates to Charleston. Cagger & Co. packed their delegates under the influence of the treachery practised against Wise, and Mr. Dickinson allows himself to be placed in the false position of endorsing the foul act. He must abide the consequences. The regular Convention have very properly referred the election of delegates to Charleston to the people, who ought everywhere to repudiate the usurpation which took the election out of their hands, and appeal to the National Convention for the vindication of their rights. If they do so there can be little doubt that at Charleston the decision will be on the side of true popular sovereignty.

As regards the interests of the State there is not a particle of difference between the claims of the democratic ticket and those of the republican ticket. Both are alike-both parties have plundered wherever they had a chance—and they will do so again. The canals have been their devoted prey, and will be to the end of the chapter.

But, as regards the bearing of the republican ticket on the future of the country, there is a vast difference. Its success involves "the irrepressible conflict" threatened by William H. Seward-a war to the knife between the North and the South, in which more blood will flow than was shed in the French revolution. On this ground, and this alone, all patriotic and good men ought to vote against the republican ticket. The villany of the Regency may cause it to triumph; but we hope that the sentiment of patriotism will prove stronger than the feeling of disgust at treachery and dishonor.

THE RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS ABROAD. From our Berlin correspondence in another column we learn that Mr. Wright, American Minister to Prussia, has succeeded in obtaining the discharge of Christian Ernst from the Hanoverian army. This young man, at the age of nineteen, left Hanover and settled in Ohio, where he became a citizen of the United States. During the present year he returned to Hanover, and was arrested on a charge of owing military service and thrown into prison among the meanest description of criminals. After being deprived of his passports, and robbed of \$160 and his clothing, he was dressed in the uniform of a recruit and sent into the ranks of the Hanoverian army. When he left Hanover for this country his name had not appeared in the conscription list, and yet, notwithstanding this fact and that he had an American passport in his pocket, he was treated as a malefactor. Mr. Wright, our Minister at Berlin, was instructed to demand his immediate release, and also indemnity for his loss of time and the ignominious treatment he received. Though it stends the the act is a conce courtesy to Mr. Wright, and not done in compliance with any principle or in obedience to the law of nations. His discharge has been ordered by the Hanoverian government. But how the indemnity has been settled we have not yet learned. There is no doubt, however, that the same firmness on the part of our government which compelled the release of this citizen of the United States will obtain for him ample compensation for his loss of time and whatever hardship and indignity he has suffered. A great noise was made by the leaders of the

Cass to a letter of inquiry as to the rights of naturalized citizens on returning temporarily to their native land. Botts and Zollicoffer rang the changes" on the subject, making believe that the quondam dark lantern party, whose leading principle was the proscription of foreigners, were more friendly to adopted citizens than the democratic government of Mr. Buchanan. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof. Mr. Cass has compelled the release of the naturalized citizen, Mr. Ernst, the Hanoverian government deeming it wiser to comply than to run the risk of having their vessels and crews sailing to American ports seized by the United States authorities. The Prussian government, in the case of Mr. Hoffman, "pardoned" him, in order to avoid the yielding of the principle. Hanover has followed suit, and says it will not abandon the principle. This may serve as flattering unction to its wounded pride. But it makes little difference to this country whether it is by a principle or without a principle, or in opposi tion to a principle, if only substantial justice is rendered to our injured citizens. The petty governments of Germany may call it by any name they please. We look to things morthan to names. A rose will smell as sweet by any other name.

Know Nothing faction about a reply of Mr.

REGISTRATION OF VOTES-APPOINTMENT OF Inspectors.—Under the Registry Law framed a the last session of the Legislature it became necessary that every voter should have bit name, as such, registered before voting at any election, and for this purpose it is provided that the Board of Supervisors appoint the regis trars, of whom some six hundred will be the number required for this county, and the cos of the operation will probably amount t \$20,000. At the meeting of the Supervisor yesterday the question of appointment was o the tapis, but the Board seemed to be conside ably muddled as to what the law meant an what powers were conferred upon their bod by it. After some discussion, therefore, the adjourned to this day week, for the purpose studying the law and obtaining a legal opinio as to the course they should pursue. we would observe that the law provides the